cost of such ships.



WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1896

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LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Sureau of the United Press and New York Associates Press is at 21 to 29 Am street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pub Reatton with to have rejected articles returned must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Sunrise in Maine.

To assume that the result in Maine is not significant as to the general result in November is to assume that human nature differs in different parts of the country. It is to assume that the standards of American citizenship and the personal honesty of the individual citizen are one thing in the down East State and another thing in the great Mississippi basin.

We know by glorious experience that such is not the case. Political interests may vary according to locality, but when the honor of our flag is threatened one touch of patriotic sentiment makes the whole nation kin.

No harder fight can be made for silver and repudiation in Indiana, Michigan, or Iowa than that which has been waged and lost in Maine, around the very home of the Anarchist candidate for Vice-President. The verdict is conclusive. The honest American, whether he be merchant or farmer or artisan, is for the honest dollar: and he is going to see to it that the American dollar shall not be debased.

Don't Be a Half-Patriot.

Our early apprehension of danger in the nomination of a third ticket seems to be justified, or at least illustrated, by the subfoined communication:

"To the Editor of Tan Box-Sir: Before the In-dianapolis Convention I weighed every word of the masterful and brilliant arguments in your editorial for sound money, and so thoroughly was I Impres by your anxiety that your readers should not be mis-led by the free-silver howlers that I accepted your warning to vote for McKinley. I was ready ten porarily to abandon the ties which held me to the Democratic party. I was willing to ascriftee all my Democratic principles for the one reason, sound money, and vote for McKinley. I thoroughly hate that which McKinley represents, but then I argued with myself that THE SUN knew better than I

why do you still insist that I shall vote for McKixLEY? Does not the platform upon which PALMER and BUCKNER were nominated represent all the Democratic principles? The brains of the party ent to the trouble and expense of calling a Convention together, so that I as a Democrat should not lose the opportunity of voting, and that if I did vote, it shou'd not be with a light conscie

"Let me ask you one question: Would a Republican ever vote for a candidate who was nominated by Democratic Convention under any circumstance Would a paper like the Tribune support a Democra
"New York, Sept. 14. A Vote for Palmen."

We reply to this correspondent that it will be a misfortune to the cause of honest money if the nomination of Gen. PALMER and Gen. BUCKNER induces him, and many others like him, to reconsider the patriotic determination to vote directly for Mc-KINLEY this year.

We advise him strongly not to change his intention

That is not because we regard it as more agreeable thing for Democrats to vote for Republicans like McKINLEY and Ho-BART than for such excellent Democrats as PALMER and BUCKNER. If the question of personal comfort were the only question to be considered in this election, no Democrat would hesitate an instant. The Indianapolis ticket would get every honest money Democratic vote.

But the maintenance of the gold standard is more important than the maintenance of personal comfort. The assertion of Demo cratic principles, even, is not the main consideration in the present campaign. The main thing to be accomplished is the defeat of BRYAN and of Bryanism; and that is why thousands of Democrats, before the Indianapolis Convention, resolved like our friend to vote for McKINLEY.

The fact remains that if our correspond ent desires, first of all, to defeat BRYAN and safeguard honest money, he will deprive his vote of one-half of its efficiency by transferring it from McKINLEY to PALMER. Cast for PALMER, it counts one against BRYAN; east for McKinley, it counts two.

Our correspondent, and other Democrats like him, should understand clearly that in voting for PALMER they will preserve their personal comfort at the sacrifice of just one-half of the potency of their votes. Their votes for PALMER will count no more against BRYAN than if they were not cast,

The question as to what Republicans and Republican newspapers would do if the situation were reversed, is not important. Since our opinion is asked, however, we will say that if PALMER and BUCKNER had been nominated on an honest money platform, and McKinley and Honart on a platform of free silver and repudiation, and if the only chance of defeating free silver and repudiation had been the election of PALMER, we believe that the Republican vote for the Democratic ticket would have amounted to hundreds of thousands.

Irregular Regulars.

The Buffalo Convention to-day promises to be the most melancholy and pitiable political gathering that was ever held in the State of New York. Melancholy because it seems to be bent upon a course which makes dishonor as inevitable as defeat for its candidates. Pitiable because that course will not bring even the poor little reward of "regularity" for which the persons now strutting about as "leaders" are seeking. The hope and nucleus of the Democracy after this year of humiliation will not be found in the men who consented to that humiliation and bolted their own principles. Those who abet the surrender of the Democratic faith and name to a mob of Populists will have no standing in the reviv d and real Democracy, which will be of the people of New York and true to

Democratic ideas. A Democrat who, for the sake of being 'regular," brings himself to support the Chicago platform and its candidates-and he cannot support the latter without supporting the former-will find himself a very "irregular" Democrat in New York, no matter how much he recommends himself to the in the Police Department. ALTGELDS, TILLMANS, and BRYANS. Cheap and nasty money, freedom of riot, denial of the right of the United States to enforce the laws of the United States for the purpose of suppressing unlawful assemblages and sault, extortion, forgery, the receipt of stolen

transmission of the mails, the income tax, and monkeying with the Supreme Court, will not cease to be regarded as irregular in the highest degree by the great majority of the Democrats of New York. The Buffalo Convention cannot alter their opinion of these enormities, but it can serve to disgust them with persons who are willing to

stomach such enormities. The Chicago platform cannot be made regularly Democratic until fifty-three cents are equal to one hundred cents and anarchy is the same as law. The members of the Buffalo Convention can make fools of themselves, if they choose, but they cannot make fools of the Democratic party of New York. They may disgrace themselves, but they will not be allowed to disgrace the genuine Democracy of New York. And no badge of ' regularity " can hide the mark of Altgeldism which they will put upon themselves if they approve, by direction or indirection, the work of the Chicago Convention.

Three Economists at Salisbury. It was at Salisbury, Missouri, The BRYAN train was resting, but the BRYAN lungs were in motion. Suddenly the leading Populist juvenile stopped in the midst of the fury of his lines, and aimed a warning finger at a certain point in the crowd which had gathered to hear him recite. "Hold on !" he thundered, "there are two pickpockets operating down there." The train moved out before Mr. BRYAN, full of his un spoken part, could see whether the victims of his eagle eye were caught or not.

Why should Mr. BRYAN have this object tion to pickpockets? Is it the result of the dull, instinctive dislike of the emotiona temperament for the logical? The pick pockets were merely extending the 18 to 1 doctrine a little. Mr. BRYAN believes in picking pockets of 47 per cent. of their contents. The two experts whom he interrupted at Salisbury must have argued,

If forty-seven, why not one hundred ?" Besides, the men against whom the Salisbury operators directed their skill may have been plutocrats and money changers and creditors. Mr. BRYAN cught not to be so rash in judging the motives of the two economists. Perhaps they return 53 per cent. of the contents of all the pocketbooks which they prig.

The Case of the Competitor.

The tardy decision of Spain to give a new trial to the Captain and crew of the American schooner Competitor, who have been for months under the death sentence imposed by a Spanish military court in Cuba, is to be ascribed to the persistent and vigorous remonstrance of our own country.

The trial was not only a mockery of jus tice but a direct violation of our treaty provisions with Spain. The protocol of Jan 12, 1877, signed by Minister CALEB CUSH-ING on our part and Don FERNANDO CAL-DERON Y COLLANTES on the part of Spain, was expressly directed to giving a civil trial to persons accused of crimes, and not taken "with arms in hand." Can it be maintained that this exception applied to the crew of the Competitor? Nevertheless they were tried by court martial.

But even if the protocol of 1877 could not be interpreted to apply to these men, yet, as our authorities have urged, the previous international agreement, now more than a century old, the original treaty of 1795, contemplated privileges even in a military court such as the Competitor's crew did not enjoy. The record of the court martial, read in the light of our reaties with Spain, gives abundant reason for the decision reached by the Supreme Council of War at Madrid, that the proceedings were illegal, and must be set aside.

The delay in reaching the present conclusion suggests that the Government of Spain was in doubt how the people and the Cortes would take its present action. But there was scarcely a reasonable question as to what the decision should be. It was a choice between setting aside the trial and risking a war with the United States.

The Police Report.

Pursuant to law, the Police Board of this city makes a formal quarterly report of its operations during the three months preceding, on Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, and Oct. 1 of each year. This report is unaccompanied by any recommendations or suggestions, and whatever inferences may be properly drawn from its statements of facts must, therefore, be the result of individual scrutiny and examination. The last report at hand has made its appearance in printed form, and, as compared with the record of the similar quarter in the year 1895, it shows many changes in the police business of this town.

At the date of the 1895 report, the police force of New York Included 3,756 persons of all ranks and grades, or a small army of functionaries. Since that time the police area of the city has been somewhat cularged by the annexation of new territory in the Westchester county district, and with this and other additions the force numbered at the time of the last report 4,103 members. To the new precinct established in the Wakefield and Williamsbridge region of the already Greater New York 55 policemen were assigned, so that the gain in the force was not due chiefly to the requirements of new territory.

The number of arrests in the correspond ing quarter of 1895 by a police force which was then smaller than that of this year, was 29,250; this year it was 28,642, a material decrease; but of these arrests 1,409 in the quarter of 1895 were for the graver crimes coming under the designation of felonies; this year the number of arrests for like felonies was 1,531. This is a satisfactory showing, and especially so in view of the fact that while in 1896 the number of persons arrested for felonies was larger, the number of acquittals of those tried for felonious offences was less than in 1895.

Still another salutary and pleasing feature of the last report of the New York Police Commissioners is the item of "arrests of females," which for the 1895 quarter were 5,715. This year they were 4,466. The decrease is properly ascritable to two causes: First, the better preservation of order in New York, consequent upon better police service and a more desirable, progressive, and practicable excise law; and secondly, to the abandonment in part of the futile and unjust if not strong because it was true to the interests | illegal arrest of scores of unfortunate women, against whom no valid charge of breach of the peace can be alleged, and who, to the great reproach of the Police Department in the past, have been arrested only to be discharged from custody on arraignment. A smaller number of such arrests and a larger number of arrests for serious crimes would mark a higher standard of efficiency

> Compared with the quarterly report of year ago there is a falling c? of about onehalf in the number of arrests for arson, and also a diminution in those for perjury, as-

tools. There has been a large increase in the number of arrests for burglary and larceny. Last year the number of arrests in the quarter reported for violation of the Excise law was 2,286. This year it was 660, a very marked decrease, but it is somewhat significant, perhaps, that while last year the arrests for the quarter included forty-four women as defendants, under the new Excise law the number of arrests for its violation includes forty-eight women. The penal statutes of this State are far-reaching in respect to the number of offences which they embrace. Among others entered in police reports are these, for instance: Supposed demented, compulsory education, prize fighting, obstructing railroad track, runaway from farm school, ungovernable child, vio lation of Agricultural law, violation of bicycle act, and grand larceny (suspected). Some of these offences may seem unfamiliar as designations of criminality to many readers, but they should remember that

there is wisdom in the old axiom that ig-

norance of the law excuses no one. We observe that the number of "editors and reporters" arrested was twenty-three last year and fifty-six this year. Who were these journalistic offenders? Is it possible that in three months fifty-six editors or reporters in New York either broke the aws of the land or gave ground for the belief that they had done or intended to do so? It may be remarked incidentally that the number of arrests of natives of Ireland decreased from 5,800 to 4,800, and of natives of Germany from 8,000 to 2,500, while there was an increase in those of Italian and Russian nativity. How happens it that in this single quarter there were 1,582 arrests of natives of "Turkey and Greece"? The arrest of Chinamen has fallen off from 851 to 53. One of the persons arrested described himself as deputy sheriff. There were seven tailoresses and fourteen bicycle makers, among the number of the arrested.

A Strict Construction of the Club Law

The statute under which so many of the so called RAINES law clubs have recently been incorporated, provides that a membership corporation may be created "for any lawful purpose," with certain exceptions comprising cemetery corporations, fire corporations, corporations for the prevention of cruelty, hospital corporations, Christian associations, bar associations, veteran soldiers' and sailors' associations, soldiers' monument corporations, boards of trade, agricultural and horticultural corporations and corporations organized under other general laws.

In order to form a membership corporation, a certificate must be prepared and signed by five or more persons, which must state, among other things, "the particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed." Before this certificate can be filed it requires the written approval of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

On Monday, Judge HENRY R. BEERMAN sitting at Supreme Court, Chambers, in this city, refused to approve certificates in the cases of twelve different proposed corporations. In each instance the purpose for which the corporation was to be formed was stated to be "the encouragement of social intercourse among its members." According to Mr. Justice BEEKMAN, this statement is too indefinite and he is "unable to perceive any reason why an incorporation is necessary for the purposes mentioned."

In thus deciding, Judge BEEKMAN differs from his associates generally throughout the State. The Membership Corporation law was enacted in 1895. It repealed chapter 267 of the Laws of 1875, which was entitled "An act for the incorporation of societies and clubs for certain lawful purposes." This repeal was recommended by the Statutory Revision Commissioners, because the new law was deemed broad enough in its terms to cover the same ground as the act of 1875, under which social clubs had been organized up to last year. Both under the act of 1875 and under the Membership Corporation law of 1895, a certificate has always been deemed sufficient until now, which set forth in words or substance that the object or purpose of the organization was the pron or encouragement of social intercourse among its members.

We shall be curious to see whether Judge BEERMAN's stricter construction of the law is adopted by his judicial brethren. Cer. tainly there ought to be aniformity of action on the part of the Supreme Court Justices in such a matter. When Judge BEEK-MAN says that he is unable to perceive any reason why an incorporation is necessary for the encouragement of social intercourse, he seems to differ from the Legislature; for the act of 1875, of which the Membership Corporation law is practically a reenactment in broader terms, expressly provided for the incorporation of societies or clubs "for social purposes," among others.

But whatever view may be taken in re gard to the twelve social clubs, the Judge's decision in respect to the Sontag Fishing Club is clearly without a leg to stand on, or rather without a fin to swim with. The certificate stated that the club was organized "for the encouragement of piscatorial sport." Judge BEEKMAN declares that this also is too indefinite. The Century Dictionary defines pisculorial as the same as piscatory, meaning: "Pertaining to fishing or fishermen; connected with angling; given or devoted to fishing." The signification of the word is well settled and widely understood, and we are at a loss to imagine why the phrase "placatorial sport" should thus be condemned from the bench for in definiteness.

The Bids for the Battle Ships.

The first point to note in the rival offers to construct the three new armorciads for our navy is that the bidders apparently be lieve in the defeat of BRYAN and risk millions on it. Would they have made bids as low had they believed free silver would win? And the story is the same among all of them, from Maine to California

Next, and very gratifying to the Navy Department, must be noted the number of the bids. There were four competing companies when the Indiana and her mates were bid for in 1890; four also for the Iowa in 1892; three for the Kentucky and Kearsarge last year; but never till now have we had five bidders for first-class battle ships. The resources of the country for naval construction are growing; and as, on the Indiana class half a dozen years ago, the Risden Iron Works of California, not now represented, was a bidder, the Government's sources of reliance in case of need are doubtless even greater than the present bidding shows.

The closeness of the bids is another remarkable feature. In 1890, for the Indiana class, the highest and lowest were \$285,000 apart : in 1892, for the Iowa, they were \$228,800 apart; last year, the winning bid was \$500,000 less than the highest losing But now we have the remarkably close array, taking the bids for a single ship as a basis, of \$2.595,000.

\$2,680,000, making the highest and lowest only \$85,000 apart, and the highest and lowest of four out of the five only \$80,000 apart. It is a just inference from such figures that there is no longer anything experimental in the building of battle ships this country, and that many different firms can hit with remarkable accuracy on the

There is every reason to suppose, too, that the Navy Department is entirely satisfied with the lowness of the bids, and perhaps even relieved. It is true that the Kentucky and Kearsarge, of about the same displacement as the new ships, are under construc tion by the Newport News Company for only \$2,250,000 each, whereas this firm, again lowest, makes its present bid for one ship \$2,595,000, against \$2,350,000 for one last year. It has been suggested that the rise in the price of coal, used in large quantities in manufacture, will account partly for the average rise in prices. But there is also another fact worth considering. The remarkable gap between the Newport News Company's bid last year and that of its two competitors was largely ascribed, in public comment, to the desire to make sure of the contract. On the Iowa its bid had been the highest of all, the other three competitors being among those whom it has underbid this year, and two of them being underbid by it last year. Undoubtedly there is a great advantage in the celebrity given to a firm by its construc tion of Government ships, and the enterprising Virginia yard was determined to secure this advantage. Indeed, the same spirit has been shown in its surprisingly low bid for the Nashville, Wilmington, and Helena, the three light-draught gunboats. But as that motive is presumably no

longer as active, we may perhaps regard the present bid of the Newport News Company as normal, based on work for a profit, the establishment having already two battle ships to occupy it besides its other engage ments. And again, we find that the other two bidders of last year, the CRAMPS and the Union Iron Works, have actually bid less now than then. The former last November offered to build one battle ship for \$2,820,000 or two for \$2,750,000 each; but this year it offers to build either one or two for \$2,-650,000 each. So the Union Iron Works last year bid \$2,740,000 for one, or \$2,690, 000 each for two, and now offers to build one for \$2,674,950. It secures that one, because under the law it has an allowance of four per cent, to represent the cost of carrying to San Francisco material only to be obtained in the East, or obtained there to greater advantage. An allowance of a gross sum of \$60,000 was made in 1890 to the same firm in building the Oregon. That is to say, the CRAMPS had offered to build two ships for \$3,020,000 each, or one for \$3,120,-000. The Union Iron Works was accordingly allowed to reduce its bid of \$3,240,000 for one to \$3,180,000, and t was then accepted. The immediate point s that both firms have materially reduced their bids of last November in spite of the rise in coal; while the new battle ships are of about the same dimensions, having in

fact the same length and mean draught. The figures just given suggest one more mportant fact, namely, the great reduction in the cost of battle ships from that of half a dozen years ago. The Indiana, Massachu, setts, and Oregon then cost \$9,220,000. and yet they were only 348 feet long on the load water line, 69% feet in extreme breadth, and 24 feet in mean draught, displacing 10,288 tons. For the three latest armorclads, the three lowest bids, taking one each from the Newport News Company, the Union Iron Works. and the CRAMPS, aggregate a little less than \$7,920,000, and yet the new ships are twenty feet longer, about three feet broader. and with six inches less draught, exceeding our Indiana class in displacement by many

hundreds of tons. These bids, it will be understood, are for machinery and hull. The armor is furnished by the Government, but the recent bidding on the Kearsarge and Kentucky shows that that also has fallen heavily in cost. The upshot is that our battle ships, which have than any that ever before fought in Cuba. always been admirable in quality, come very satisfactory in price.

SULZER or Judge GAYNOR; either would

There is no curiosity about the ticket to be nominated at Buffalo except to discover who are the men willing to endure the disgrace of being candidates upon it and the humillation of a beating by the greatest majority in the history of the State. The Democratic party of the State of New York declared principles on the 24th of June last which make necessary the most terrible punishment of such men at Dem-

The Hon, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, who is said to have been made the hero of a printed novel, and is now the hero of one of the most grotesque political romances ever heard of, is sailing prosperously toward the free-silver nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. The Boston Democrats have been amusing themselves with him, but they want him put up for Governor. In short there is a general and even a fervid desire among the Massachusetts voters to have him nominated. and that desire will be gratified. painful to have to say that there is almost a 'conspiracy," a "crime of 1806," against this modest and self-renunciating young statesman. if Mr. WILLIAMS has ever seen the sport known as "Aunt Sally," he will appreciate the use to which his fellow citizens propose to put him next November. Alas, that a lamb so full of gambols and pretty bleatings must be slaugh-

It is good to know that Governor STONE of Missouri, who displayed such wonderful skill as a mixer of metaphors when he made the Popocratic notification speech in the Madison Square Garden, is on the stump. Wherever he is, there will be eloquence, piping hot and plenty of it. One of the subjects to which he is devoting his talents for mixed metaphor is the "Intimidation" or "coercion" of railroad employees. Like his venerable candidate for 'resident, STONE will have it that the railroad employees are pining to split their wages, and are prevented by the loathsome corpo rations from hurraling for Bayas and bad dol lars. Reports of STONE's speeches are hard to find, so many other Bryanesque orators are baying the moon, but it is easy enough for anybody who is familiar with the STONE style to construct exactly such an address as he is making. "Fellow citizens," he says, "shall the deadly octopus of intimidation be permitted to place its slimy hand upon the toiling masses, and with its pestilential fangs to cast the blight of the banyan tree of a corrupt plutocracy upon us, and grind its accursed tentacles as, like a baleful nightshade, it sucks the blood of the producers of wealth and with its vampire breath aims an assassin's knife at the pale breast of poverty. still red from the scourse with which the foes of toil have ploughed their bloody furrow, driving their juggernaut car over the tortured victims who, with their gyved and fettered wrists uplift their mutilated arms to the unpitying skies and swear with their last breath to offer up the remainder of their lives in the cause of throwing down this remorseless Moloch from that low and lofty cave where he sits upon a pinnacle apping the gore of his bloodless prey, and with ghoul-like tread, barking like a protecting inter-State commerce and the property, and the carrying of burglars' \$2,650,000, \$2,651,000, \$2,674,950, and NEBUCHADNESSARS of finance have caten the the doors of the lowly sheepfolds where the

grass, at one fell swoop, and with their vulture claws are eying the spoil, while the writing of BELSHAZZAR already burns from the wall, although the blind ears of the money changers cannot see it ?"

O, the Hon. BILL STONE is a natural orator!

The path of moderation is the path of wis That is so, especially in common affairs and rdinary circumstances. But when thieves break into your house to steal all the goods and furniture and records of the family, the course o wisdom is instantly to put up the flercest possible fight against them and their crime, and no to moderate anything until they are knocked down and fettered, and then tried and locked up in prison and the ends of justice all achieved Moderation in such a case is out of place, and ruinous to your country and yourselves.

THE SUN says "there is no BRYAN movement anywhere in the East," If you see it in THE SUN it is only so so,—Chicago Disputch. And when you see it in Maine and Vermont, how is it then?

Monday's election in Maine impels us to put up our estimate of the November majority gainst Repudiation in the State of New York from 250,000 to 350,000.

We have had the pleasure of receiving from Gen. Don Ponfinio Diaz, President of Mexico, a letter introducing Dr. Juan A. Font, a French physician for some time in Mexico the has been passing the summer in Europe, and proposes to return to Mexico, after spending few weeks in New York. Dr. FORT, it appears, has found the means of applying electricity to various surgical cases, especially to cases of stricture, as a substitute for the ordinary application of the knife. President DIAZ speaks of him in high terms.

A few months ago I was in your midst, then as private citizen, simply.—W. J. Bryan at Mt. Verson,

It must be an uncomfortable place to be in WILLIAM, but if you go there a few months hence, we hope it will be in the same capacity.

The men of Vermont, the men of Maine, are simply men of common sense; but in the possession of that substantial quality they do not differ from Americans generally. In other vords, Bryanism is not likely to trouble us after the 3d of next November.

On Monday afternoon, in the room used for the trial of officers at Police Headquarters, there was told a tale which must have made the walls themselves blush for shame. Policemer OWEN SULLIVAN and Doorman HENRY A. SPAULDING were tried before Commissione PARKER on charges made by Capt. MOYNIHAN of the East One Hundred and Fourth street station, of maltreating a prisoner. JAMES DALTON by name. We quote from the Captain's testimony a part of the revolting story:

"I ran out and found Doorman Spaulping standing in the doorway of a cell. Inside were Sullivan and the prisoner. Sullivan was holding the prisoner with his left hand, and holding a club above his head w his right hand. The prisoner was grasping the club with both hands and yelling: Murder! Have mercy on me! For Gon's sake

don't kill me. " I said: ' Let go of the officer's club.' prisoner said: 'No; if I do he will kill ma Help! Murder!

"Blood was running down over the prisoner's face. The walls of the cell were spattered with blood, and there was blood on the floor. What did you hit him for?' I asked SULLIVAN.

" 'To make him confess the name of his acco plice,' said SULLIVAN." We do not believe that this savage policeman

and his assistant will be allowed again to wear the uniform of this city. But is their punishment to be merely dismissal? Can an outrage so shocking pass unnoticed by the public prosecutor? Another portion of Capt. MOYNIHAN's testi-

mony seems to us to warrant further and differ ent investigation. He said to SULLIVAN: "Get away from me. I want no communication

with you. You are a discrace to the force, and the ommissioners want no such men under them.' Then SULLIVAN went up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth treet and got a priest to come and talk with me."

Perhaps the people generally might like to know the name of this priest, and what he found in the case that made clerical interference necessary.

The two distinguished commanders of the Cuban revolution, Gen, GOMEZ and Gen. MACEO. who have already performed wonders in the field, will again lead the patriot army in the coming campaign. The forces that await battle for Spain, and also those that await battle for freedom, are larger The Cubans are better equipped for war than they were at any past time; the Spaniards have nore effective arms than they formerly had. The Cubans are more accomplished in military service than the Spanlards, a large proportion of whom are young and inexperienced recruits. The Cubans are led by Generals whose success in the past must inspire their troops with confidence, and about whom an article will be found in another column. The Spaniards are under a commander who has manifested his incapacity and has never left his stronghold. Spain, however, possesses many advantages, and we can but hope that the good fortune which has attended the revolution will stay with it until Cuban independence shall be established.

Southern Beauties-A Protest.

To the Epiton or The Sex-Sir: There is nothin prettier on earth than pretty Southern girls and their pictures, while never equalling them, are still so beautiful that whenever I see one I secure it, if posble. In line with this desire of mine, and in toker of the compliment I thought it was paying the South and her beautiful women, I have for some months past been buying every month a copy of a certain wellknown magazine published in New York, which has been making a specialty of pictures of Southern leauties. Everything seemed to be perfectly on the square in this matter, and I was rejoicing at the bilas-I condition of things, when, within the past few days, indubitable evidence has come to me that the maracine, and worse still, the lovely women, have seen decriving me grossly, and that instead of the magazine writing to those women who are, in its Judgment, really beautiful, it writes only of those women who are willing to pay \$15-think of it, \$15-for the privilege. I confess that it night be worth \$15 to seme women, even Southern women, to get their pictures printed as beauties, but is it fair to a man as confiding as I have always been? As to the magazine, what difference does a little deceit more or less make to it? It is not in the business for its health, and, if it can make a woman beautiful for \$15, it looks as if we shouldn't try to stop it. Still—well, confound the whole business, my idols are all knocked over, and I don't care a continental what happens next so ong as Tom Watson isn't elected. ATLANTA, Sept. 10.

> The Booming of Bryan, w is Bryan moving eastward

On a turricane of language, Ewceping all the earth with speeches, Driving dry the Mississippi ith his whiteing talk tornado; Fill by all the air with mouthness Filling all the earth with chinness, Filling all the sea with jawness, Fliling all the sky with wordness, Loading every vale with language Piling high the hills with utterance, ng off his oratory as an onion drops its peeling. Caulking all the cracks of slience With his eloquential stuffing. Hurling great spellblinding cart loads of his many worded thinklets At an unoffending people; Scraping down the stars of beaves To be used as punctuation arks in his magniloquences; Never stopping for a moment. Comes he eastward in September On a hurricane of language. u a roaring tide of language, On a tidal wave of language On an autumn flood of language, In a wild stampede of language, In a reckless mob of language, Down a cataract of language Bushing, rearing, pounding, crashing Bisshing, smashing, smoothing, sound thing, sounding, Slapping, slamming, slopping, swiping, booping, whopping, whanging, whis

Language, language, language, language;

THE SITUATION IN CANADA.

Mr. Chamberlain's Embarrassing Proxim

MONTHEAL, Sept. 13, 1896.—The presence of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain so close to the Canadian frontier as Danvers, Mass., is proving uncomfortable to Mr. Laurier at Ottawa. Sir Charles Tupper, who acts on the principle that any stick is good enough to hit his opponent with, stood up in the House of Commons on Thursday last with a newspaper in his hand containing the translation of a statement recently made by La Patrie, to the effect that "Mr. Laurier would have nothing to do with the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, as Mr. Laurier was not looking after Englishmen," and in his pose of Baronet Protector of Canada and England demanded an oficial explanation. The statement was, he said, calculated to injure Canada, though in what way he did not make clear. After a good deal of rambling talk about his intimate association with Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Ripon, Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir John Leng. and other greater and lesser lights of the impe rial lingo party in England, Sir Charles Tupper, at the suggestion of the Speaker that his remarks were out of order, sat down and gave Mr. Laurier, with characteristic caution, ex-

pressed his regret that Mr. Chamberlain was

not going to visit Canada at present, but hoped

he would before long, and said a few words in

non-committal terms of the commendability of Mr. Chamberlain's ideas for the devolopment of the empire, though he could not agree with his cheme in its entirety. Having thus damned the great Imperial Zollverein project of Engand's Colonial Secretary with faint praise, and disavowed the right of La Patrie to speak on his behalf, Mr. Laurier proceeded to handle Sir Charles Tupper's patent soap manner of advertising himself as he knows well how to do He hinted, as Mr. Gladstone did on one occasion, that Mr. Chamberlain's testimonials were not guarantees of success, and indirectly expressed the view that Sir Charles Tupper had made a blunder in publishing the letter of "his friend" Chamberlain to himself, on the eye of the election, Mr. Laurier has learned that Mr. Chamberlain's name is not one to conjure with in Canada, and wisely leaves the thinking people whose support he depends on to believe he knows it is not. These incidents are all so many straws showing how the wind is blowing here. The Anglo-jingo party under the lead of Sir Charles Tupper is discrediting itself more and more every day, which is a good thing A curious movement has begun here which owes its initiation to the reports of the conges tion of labor coming from the United States. A large number of Canadians, induced by the brilliant prospects opened to them by agents from Brazil, have taken passage on a steamer of the Brazilian line to go to that country to work on coffee plantations. It does not need the gift of prophecy to say what the fate of these Canadians will be, but it does seem a little more than absurd to see people leaving a country as large as Europe, with the great resources Canada undoubtedly possesses to go and work as plantation bands in South America. The Canadian papers are continually publishing letters from Canadians in South Africa, Hawail, India (I have not seen any yet from Timbuctoo), and we know that fully a million of them are in the United States: all of which seem to show that Canada is a good country to get out of. The real cause of the clearing out of the population is, undoubtedly, the colonial connection with England; but the mass of the people are only just learning that, and there are some. Sir Charles Tupper and others, to wit, who have made too good a thing out of it not to maintain it as long as they can. There is an idea getting abroad that the Canadian Government, in order to fill the gaps in the population caused by emigration, are reviously contemplating some means of overcoming the popular antipathy to the Chinese, especially among the laboring classes, with a view to allowing Chinese to settle in colonies on specially selected territory. Color is given to this by the reports of the conversa-Minister of Inland Revenue, who received Li Hung Chang on his entry into Canada from the United States, and by Sir Henri's remarks on the subject when the bill to increase the capitation tax on Chinese entering Canada from \$50 to \$500 was presented a few days ago in the

WORDS OF WASHINGTON

House of Commons at Ottawa.

His Appeal for Unity, Harmony, Justice, and National Honesty TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is trouble in the land! As I sit recalling this, the Hidalgo, then a wilderness

anniversary of the entry of the United States army under General Scott into the city of Mexico, and the vast territory added to the area of the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe and Territories, it has occurred to me, old, gray, and battle-scarred in our country's service, that it would not be out of place for you in your columns to quote these words of wisdom addressed by General Washington in his "Circular Letter," headquarters, Newburgh, June 18, 1783, to the Governors of the several States; There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being, I may even venture to an to the existence, of the United States as an indepen-

An indissoluble Union of the States under one Federal head. Secondly-A sacred regard to public justice

Thirdly-The adoption of a proper peace establish

Fourthly-The prevalence of that pacific and friend ly disposition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejuices and politics, to make those mutual conwhich are requisits to the general prosperity, and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advan-tages to the interests of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independence and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis, and whoever would dare to sap the foundation or overturn the struc-ture, under whatever specious pretext he may at tempt it, will merit the bitterest execuation and the severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country. • • • The ability of the country to discharge the debts

which have been incurred in its defence is not to be doubted. An inclin-tion, I fatter myself, will not be wanting; the pain of duty is plain before us; honesty vill be found, on every experiment, to be the best and only true poder. Let us, then, as a nation be just; let us fulfit the public contracts, which Congress had un-doubtedly a right to make for the purpose of carrying on the war, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements.

There is much more pregnant with wisdom. There was trouble in the land then. The words of Washington, like the drum and fife, often pierce ears deaf to the most silver trygued Major-General Volunteers, U.S. A. RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Sept. 14.

A Befence of the Police.

To the Lincols of The Sus-Sir: I cannot agree with your correspondents who compain of the police for raiding in moral women occupying flats in Thirtyminth street, but think that Capt. Feb course in "rooting them out" was simply in the line of his duty.

of his duty.

Your correspondents evidently never lived in an apariment house where such a horner's neat of them has crept in under some pretent or other, or they would be the first to "boost" them. On Sunday evening, at about 8 o'clock, I was taking on bunday evening, at about a octoor, I was taking some fresh air in Central Park when, judge my surprise upon seeing two of these loud-voord braken faced creatures coming along, one amoking adgar in the coolest manner possible. Pity for such! Bab!

They ought to be in stables. They are not forced to lead such lives. Hard work does not suit their vicesteeped hands. Thank God for our pure working girls, to whom gorgrous outward apparel does not appeal, but who prefer to be clothed with the golden SCOT-AMERICAN, NEW YORK, Sept. 14. The General Bellef.

Philadelphia Miss-The streets in Philadelphia run at right angles, you know.

New York Mister—I beg your pardon; I didn't know. any thing ran in Philadelphia

Wear and Tear.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"The essential difference between man and woman," said the Cheerful Idiot, "Is one of wear and tear."

Eh?" said the new boarder. Yes. Man spends his money foolishly on a tear,

FRANK JAMES'S NEW JOBS Will Guard Bullion Cars Against We

Tenta Robbers. From the Kansas City Times.

It would be odd if Frank James, J bers who followed in his early footsteps! It

For now that oft quoted bit of advice. thief to catch a thief," has been heeded by express companies who carry fortunes thre the Southwestern States in their strong b

and who lose them sometimes at the ha desperadoes. Frank James, whose career of crime is, haps, second only to that of his note brother Jesse, is to accept a position as ap express messenger, his duty being no other that of meeting train robbers at their own g Frank James is no longer young, but he still shoot with both hands and shoot str But it is not on that account alone that his vices are in demand. The men who have n him an offer have decided that the renut which the man won as a desperado when

band which he and his brother led was dreaded scourge of several States, will pro-better safeguard for their bullion than even better safeguard for their bullion than even in ready revolver.

Indeed, it has been said, and with some foundation, that if Jesse James had heeded brother's warning he would never have be shot down by Ford, whom he trusted so for that he removed his pistol belt and turning had back to him only to receive his death woundernamed the second of the seco

"Trust no one when the price on your head big enough to make a man rich."

He is willing to become a watchdog and guard bullion for a living provided the men who wish to employ him will agree to his terms.

"I'll take the Job," he told them, "and an one who gets the money from any car I'm riding in will get it over my dead body. But I've bessupporting my family and little more, and if should go under I want to be sure that they will be provided for.

"Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. You sign an agreement by which they are to get \$20,000 in case I'm killed, and I'm your man. I know enough about some of them to be sure that they can still shout a little, even if the business is now what it used to be."

So the man whose name was once feared throughout several States is now waiting to me if the expressmen will play \$20,000 against his stake, which is his life. It will be strange, indeed, if the former desperado, the brains of the most blood thirsty set of outlaws this country has known, stands on the side of the law agains men who regard him and his brother as paleterns to be followed.

SUNBEAMS.

-To vists old friends at Coldwater, Mich., 6 South Dakota man made a journey of 1,050 miles —At Naalehu, Hawalian Islands, lightning killed a cow that was being milked, but did not injure

-Antonio Apache, the first Indian to enter Phillips, Exeter, will be among the students there this year. He is 24 years old and belongs to the Apache tribe. -New Orleans, which Earl Li did not visit, as-

cuses him of introducing a new siang phrase, find Jing, the equivalent of bad, rank, homely, not -Smith county, Kansas, has an unparalleled crop, some fields yielding an average of seve five bushels to the acre and hardly one failing

low half that figure. -One Babe Harris is called the champion against killer of Graves county, Kentucky, below croulted with a record of 117 squirrels out of 128 shots in

-nome supply not equalling the demand for pineapple plants at Orlando, Fla., two car loads of nooth, enyenne, pineapple plants from Honolula have been imported for that market this year. -The Rev. William M. Lane, an Episcopal rector of Alameda, Fla., has resigned because, as he says,

so much goasip was excited in the church by his wearing a brown suit, smoking cigars purchased of a local dealer, and going to Carland to attend -An Evansville, Ind., woman's signity was not

offended by the necessity she was und whipping a man; but when a woman operation told the neighbors that the whitpper used unbecoming language she sued the talka tive on for \$5,000 damages. -Two evangelistic workers are travelling Maine in a carriage ornamented with Bib and having an adjustable platform, from

exhortatious are delivered. Handy racks hold all orts of tracts, and the wagon is equipped w. st eleeping accommodations for the workers.

Half a million curie feet of stone was the smated quantity that fell in last week at a soft sleeping accommodations for the workers. quarry in Knox county, Me., the heaviest cave in on record there Eighteen men at work at the oostom of the quarry escaped, taking warning from some small stones that they heard coming down.

—Carrying a coll of wire, a New Orleans woman. boarded an electric car and laid the wire down or

the motor apparatus or by induction the wire became charged with electricity, and when she took it up to leave the car she was knocked down by the shock she received. -No new joke on the mother in law is wanted by people living near Groton, N. Y., just now since Clement Hooker of Roweville attempted frighten his wife's mother, Mrs. Hetsy Davis, appearing as a burglar in order to see what al

the platform. Through some bolt connection with

rould do with a gun she had just bought. S red promptly, and it cost him his right arm. - Induced by her husband to take an interest Spiritualism, a Muncle, Ind., woman who had be onged to the Friends' Church, developed the powers of a medium, so she proclaimed, and gare seances, greatly to the scandal of her two married daughters. They finally exposed her of means a dark lantern at one of the scances, and she fi

from the town. Foreign Notes of Real Interest,

Dean Grisdale of Rupert's Land, who has just be elected Bishop of Qu'Appelle, is the son of a Bott laborer and began life as an erratid tely. In fear, apparently, that his fame will soon me away, some of Robert Louis Stevenson's admir-are already urging that his states to set up Edinburgh. Robinson Crusoe's Island, Juan Fernandez,

said to have disappeared in the cartiquake whi

shook up Chili last March. The Chillian Go

ment has sent a vessel to verify the story. in commemoration of the Liberth anniverof the establishment of the Sec of Canterior is proposed to erec. a statue of Theodore of Tars the only Greek Archelshop of Canter-bury.

Ayerst Hostel at Cambridge, a building whi will accommodate twenty students and which will accommodate twenty standard of ground, surrounded by an acre and a half of ground, been bought by the Duke of Norfolk for the use been bought by the Duke of Norfolk for the use

Roman Catholic theological students who wish to study at the university. King Leopold of Belgium has one subject who ready to show his independence. M. Vand adriesche bought a lot in front of the ling's visat Ostend and built a house on it that interfer with the King's view. The Fing remoustration whereupon II. Vandendriesche patiest his no down and built a twolve-story from herei on the Addurrahman Khan, Ameer of afficiantistan, introduced vaccination into his country by the live of Miss Hamilton, his Figures inhesistant to wice of Miss Hamilton, his Figures inhesistant to wice of Miss Hamilton.

introduced vaccination into his country by the vice of Miss Hamilton, his English physician. calf lymph stations have been established and a proclamation has been issued from Cabril calling on the people to bring in their children to be ethated before next spring. "Chocolat," a Paris dos, without a maste "Chocolat," a Paris dos, without a master to earning his own living by visiting restaurant of regular intervals and killing the rate. He is tidious in his tastes, frequenting only the rade able restaurants near the Natioletine, the cafe one certs in the Champs Elysées, and the establish-

thidious in his tastes, frequenting only the fa-able restaurants near the Manufetne, the cafments in the Bois de Boulogne.

A cross between a Eurebells zebra and an L Ruin mare has been obtained by an Edia professor, who is trying to procure a beast q den for South Africa that will not be attack

the tastse fly. The fly coes not touch the The next step is to find out whether the hybrid mat is sterile like the mule or not, and whether the tastse will leave him alone. France has put a stop to the speculation ! per coins, brought to light by a sensations der in Montevideo and by the little artificial created by the speculators in small French i by forbidding the circulation of foreign several car loads of foreign corpers were

ly seized at the Lyons railroad station. The md-den application of the law is causing a good design A Paris hatter, walking home through the C Eigstes with his wife and daughter after the tre recently, was attacked by footpad showed fight and beat them off, though he s by their knives, but in the scuffle they go with his new silk hat. He thought he coulnize that hat anywhere and because rounds

low concert hails. One night he saw it on bily dressed man and had him arrested a companions. The police found them to be vided with a burgiar's kit, knives, revolvers, thongs for garroting.